

Foreign and Colonial

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Arrival of the City of Washington.
ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, NOV. 8th.
The steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool 24th ultimo, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Her arrival here five days later than those received by the *Europa*.
The *London Morning Post*, (anti-Minister

la), announces the recall of Lord Napier, and promotion of Mr. Lyons from Florence to Washington. The *Post* says the assigned cause for the recall is Napier's tendency to favor the Monroe doctrine. The *Globe*, anti-Ministerial, confirms the report, but says Napier will have a European Mission. The making of the change is in regular course of diplomatic promotion. Napier's conduct being perfectly satisfactory.

No news of the *Indian Empire*, insurance

The ship *Agincourt*, with 70,000 ounces of gold had arrived from Melbourne.

The *Independence Bidge* says the English Cabinet has notified Holland of its refusal to assume the protectorate Sarawak.

The trial of Montalambert was commenced at Paris on the 24th ult. The press was specially forbidden to take notes.

The Sardinian government follows the example of France in storing corn.
Diplomatic relations are expected to be resumed between Prussia and Switzerland.
American agents are said to be persuading Denmark to sell St. Thomas and St. John's Islands to the United States.
Calcutta Mail, 24th October, telegraphed no political news. Markets buoyant.
Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 24.—Prices

are without change from quotations for *Euro* and *pa*. Liverpool breadstuffs generally dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour very dull and quotations nominal—Western Canal 19s 20s—Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s a 21s—Ohio, 23s a 24s. Wheat very firm, and fine quality had advanced 1d—Western red 4s 6d 6s 3d—do, white 6s a 6s 3d—Southern white 6s 3d—do 7s 3d. Corn very dull. Mixed 28s a 29s—yellow 28s—white 31s a 32s. Liverpool Provisions generally dull. Beans, split, 4s 10d—

A New United States.
The Monney project of uniting all the Brit

ish North American territories under a slight federal government, so as to create a counterpoise to the growing ascendancy of the United States, is exciting intense interest among Canadian politicians. Federalism, comprising the principle of local independence with that of central authority, seems admirably adapted to vast continents destined to receive immense populations. It prevents the existence of the

international jealousies which experience shows have always grown up where separate kingdoms have been established in contiguity to each other, leading to wars which have retarded the civilization of Europe and loaded it with debt. Under federalism all the parts obey the whole, and the whole is bound to protect all the parts. Each State has its own local legislation within its own boundary, and is a member

of Congress which binds the whole confederation. When an outlying territory advances in population, it is not subdued as a conquest, but admitted within the pale of the federation. Thus a political fraternity is recognised, which prevents all unworthy motives to envidia or ambition. This is one of the causes of the rapid growth of the United States. Had the constitution of the original thirteen States

been exclusive, new populations would have massed themselves around their borders, fearing to be enslaved or annexed when they became wealthy ; but no such fears were entertained, industry being certain of its reward, and the small capitalist and labourer assured that the land which they had reclaimed would in due time be erected into an independent State, and form a co-ordinate and co-equal member of the Empire.

part of the common republic. In some such condition now is the North American territory which contains one sixth of the whole area of the globe, computed at 37,000,000 square miles; Of this total, Canada measures 4,000 square miles; New Brunswick, 28,000; Nova Scotia, 19,000; Prince Edward's Island, 200; and Newfoundland 47,000; in the whole, 438,000 square miles. From the A

lanic to the Pacific are 4,000,000 square miles of territory. Europe only contains 3,708,000, or 292,000 miles less. The greater province of Canada alone is equal in size to Great Britain, France and Prussia, and the maritime provinces of British North America cover 86,000 square miles of territory. For the future settlement of this immense countess the statesmanship is now called upon to provide

and Sir Bulwer Lytton has commenced the gigantic task by founding British Columbia, either to remain a separate kingdom, or to form an integral part of a mighty confederation.—*Morning Herald.*

society. We all know it, but how few of us are honest enough to confess it. When Deane Graden reads with a late contribution the subscription list of the Moral Pocker and Handkerchief Society for the benefit of the Peejee Islanders, we all pronounce him almost a respectable man and worthy christian—knowing at the time that Graden turned a poor widow out of doors last week and refused to

equal to keep his dead brother's children from starving. When Tartuffe enters a parlour irreproachably exquisite in 'make up' from mustachio to patent leather shoes, any anxious mother smiles the less graciously upon that excellent catch because of his rumored villainy to 'sneech' his daughters in the lower stations in life.³¹ Does that radiant aunt, Mrs. Fauxpax—old Fauxpax's wife—alike any the less brilliantly or particularly in the social tables

of fashion, because of the absurd rumors of her flirtations with that distinguished Count Belzebub at Saragota ! Nonsense ! Gild your sin with gold and how quickly the horns disappear, the tail and cloven feet vanish into thin air, and the Evil One straightway becomes an Angel of Light. Keep dark, the folks are respectable. — Hush.

"I am very much troubled, madam, with cold feet and hands." I should suppose, sir, that a young gentleman, who has had so many mittens given him by the ladies, might at least keep his hands warm.

